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CROOKES GLASSES.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
21, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

JEYES
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT

August 27, 1920, Temperature 80.

Barometer 29.80.

Rainfall 0.43 inch.

Humidity 90.

August 27, 1919, Temperature 81.

No. 18,040.

五拜禮

號七廿月八年十二百九千一

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920

日四十月七年申庚九百九千一

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.20 per dozen.

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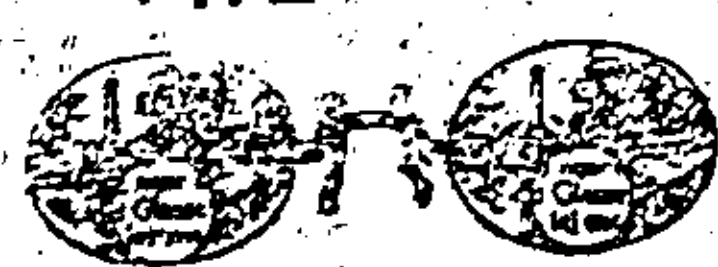
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51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,
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Optician to the Chinese - E. CHAN, Opt. D.
EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

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Tel. 434.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

POLISH VICTORY.

SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

ENORMOUS BOOTY.

LONDON, August 24.

Reuter learnts authoritatively that the Poles have now captured 63,000 prisoners, which are causing serious embarrassment, also 200 guns.

TRANSIT OF WAR MATERIAL.

PARIS, August 25.

A note has been sent to Sir Reginald Tower, High Commissioner at Danzig, in the name of the Conference of Ambassadors, asking him to ensure the transit of war material through Danzig in conformity with Poland's rights under the Treaty of Versailles. If the dockers of the port will not ensure the landing of cargoes destined for Poland, the Commissioner will have to effect the unloading by all available means and protect the freedom of work for the benefit of Allied ships and troops.

DEMORALISATION SPREADING.

WARSAW, August 23.

To-day's communique states:—"We separated the divisions of the Fifteenth Soviet Army which were covering the retreat. We surrounded the bulk of the Fourth Army and the whole of the Third Cavalry Corps. The booty is enormous. The prisoners are very numerous. We crossed the Narw and captured 22 heavy guns. Demoralisation is rife among the Bolshevik northern troops and is spreading southwards. Detachments attacking Lemberg are retiring.

WRANGEL'S ADVANCE ALARMS BOLSHEVICS.

LONDON, August 25.

General Wrangel's successful advance into the interior of Kuban, the great corn growing region of Russia, is filling the Bolshevik Government with alarm, and Trotsky has issued a frantic wireless appeal to the trade unions to concentrate all their workmen on the Wrangel front to smash him before it is too late. General Wrangel's latest communique reports the capture of an entire regiment. It states that great risings against the Bolsheviks have occurred in the Ekaterinoslav district.

MINSK CONFERENCE.

WARSAW, August 24.

A wireless message from Minsk reports that the Bolsheviks are raising difficulties at the preliminary examination of Polish credentials. The Soviets appear to be advancing fresh claims, including the obligation of the Polish Government to supply arms to 200,000 workmen.

WHAT WILL IT BE?

LONDON, August 24.

Mr. Balfour has written to M. Kameneff pointing out that the British Government takes a most serious view of the new terms which Russia is stated to desire to impose on Poland, and, acting on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George, asks if the Soviet proposes to adhere to them. "On the answer the future policy of the British Government depends," adds Mr. Balfour, "and as the matter is evidently of urgent importance, I request that an answer may be received by Friday evening at the latest."

OLYMPIC GAMES.

A SWIMMING RECORD ESTABLISHED.

ANTWERP, August 24.

In the Olympic final of the men's 100 metres swimming race Kahanamoku (America) was first. The time, 60 2/5 seconds, is a world's record. The race was ordered to be held again on Sunday owing to Herald (Australia) being shut in between the Americans Kahanamoku and Ross. In the Olympic ladies' tennis Mme. Lengien (France) beat Miss Holman (Britain).

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 24.

Gloucester beat Leicester by an innings and 53 runs. Parker for Gloucester took 14 wickets for 57 runs. Lancs beat Worcester by an innings and 99 runs. Kent beat Essex by an innings and 128 runs. Surrey beat Yorks by 31 runs. Middlesex beat Warwick by nine wickets. Sussex beat Hants by 97 runs.

FUTURE OF PALESTINE

BRITISH TO HELP PEOPLE GOVERN THEMSELVES.

OUR ASSISTANCE SOUGHT.

JERUSALEM, August 24.

Since the French occupation of Damascus the principal sheikhs from the territory east of the Jordan have communicated with Sir Herbert Samuel requesting British occupation of their country. Sir Herbert Samuel, in the course of a tour, met a very representative gathering of Arabs at Esalt. He announced that the French Government had renewed its assurance that it did not wish to interfere in the affairs of eastern Jordan. Sir Herbert Samuel added, however, that as the French had fully established their influence in Damascus it would be necessary to separate the district from the administration of Damascus.

COMPLETE FREEDOM OF TRADE.

Describing the nature of British help to the East Jordan districts, Sir Herbert Samuel said that it was proposed to establish a separate administration to assist the Arabs to govern themselves through a number of very experienced British political officers, who would help the population organise defence and local police, and promote peace and commerce, and see that justice was carried out. The population would be consulted regarding the expenditure from taxes. There would be no complete freedom of trade to Palestine, but no question of compulsory military service nor of disarmament. The principal instructions of the political officers would be to help the people to govern themselves.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 4/33

To-day's opening rate 4/33

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ZAMORA'S CAPTURES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

A message from Mexico City says that the bandit Zamora, who recently revolted in the State of Jalisco and kidnapped Mr. Johnson, a British mining engineer, is holding him to ransom. It is reported that Zamora has also captured two American engineers.

MARSHAL FOCH.

PARIS, Aug. 23.

At a banquet at the Military Club, the spokesman of the Knights of Columbus, Mr. Hearn, presenting a medal to Marshal Foch greeted him as "the greatest military genius of the age."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

TROOPS MUTINY.

A PROTEST AGAINST DISBANDMENT.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

North-western troops, which were accommodated at Tungchow pending a decision as to their disposition mutinied last night on learning that they are to be disbanded. Fengtien and Chahar troops were quickly on the scene and the mutineers dispersed in flight. The situation is well in hand.

Cholera is prevalent throughout the Chihli villages. The Government has issued orders for precautionary measures to be taken in Peking.

CANTON GOVERNMENT IN NEGOTIATION WITH PEKING.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

A representative of the ex-Viceroy Shun (now Head of the Military Government in Kwangtung, arrived at Peking to-day. The Canton Government declares that if Li Hou-chi remain neutral fighting in Fukien province will be localised. It is not believed that this disturbance will affect the Peace situation.

CHINESE EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

The Cabinet has voted one hundred thousand francs in support of the Chinese Institute of the Paris University.

CHINA AND RUSSIA'S SHARE OF BOXER INDEMNITY.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

The recommendations of the French and Japanese Ministers regarding the payment of the Russian portion of the Boxer indemnity to the Russo-Asiatic Bank are likely to be unheeded, China contending that the position has changed since the original agreement was made.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

A delegation from the Verkhne Uinsk Government arrived in Peking to-day. The delegation hope to open negotiations unofficially leading to a resumption of commercial relations between Russia and China.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The following subscriptions to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund have been forwarded direct to Mr. D. K. Blair, Hon. Treasurer, Aero Club of Hongkong—

Dr. G. M. Harston	£50
Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb	50
Mr. N. L. Watson	50
Mr. G. M. Young	25
Remitted to the China Mail office	—
Mr. A. R. Lowe	£50
Mr. H. T. Agnew	50
Mr. L. H. Teggart	50
Mr. L. M. Acland	25
Mr. J. L. Croftan	25
Mr. O. T. Breakspere	10

BUSINESS NOTICES

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SILK SOCKS

LINKS & STUDS



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TAILOR AND OUTFITTER
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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(FLETCHER & CO.)

QUEEN'S ROAD.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH SOAPS AND TOILET WATERS.

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French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

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(Electrical Plant, Motors, dynamos, Switch Gear, etc.)
Graham Robertson Electric Lamp, Ltd., London.
(Cinema Wires and Carbon Filament Lamps, Radiator Lamps.)
Fryer & Chalmers Engineering Works Ltd., Edith.
(Steam Turbine Sets, Conveying and Mining Plants.)
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(Complete Telephone Installations, Switch Board, Telephones.)
Comer Magneto & Ignition Co., Ltd., Coventry.
(Magneto for Cars and Aeroplanes.)
Express Lift Co., Ltd., London.
(Electric Passenger & Cargo Lifts.)
Fraser & Neave Works, Birmingham.
(Electric Fans, Gasolene Motors, Carbons, Brushes.)
Art Metal and Steel Conduit Works, Birmingham.
(Cladding Pipes, Steel Conduit and Accessories.)
LARGE STOCKS KEPT IN CHINA OF ALL ELECTRICAL MATERIALS
AND ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

CAPE WINES.

OLABET

DRACKENSTEIN (Hook Style)

SAVIGNON BLANC (Hook Style)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.
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MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
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Hongkong

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
SATURDAY, August 28, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of
Gent's Boots and Shoes.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

on
SATURDAY, August 28, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For Account of the Concerned)

50 Instantaneous Electric Water

Heaters, 100 volts.

(more or less damaged by sea-water)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 25, 1920.

on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of

Wines and Spirits.

Comprising:—

70 cases Brandy, (qts.)

25 cases Bull Dog Stout, (pils. and Splis.)

45 cases Claret, (qts. and pils.)

13 cases Chianti, (qts. and pils.)

35 cases Rock, (qts. and pils.)

On view from Tuesday the 31st

August.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 26, 1920.

Burglar and Fire—resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better

than Cure."

The Undersigned have just

received a new consignment of

Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional

TELEPHONE and clients can

now ring up No. 482 or 3552.

THE CLEANING OF

SUMMER FROCKS

is an important matter and

we make a speciality of

"refinishing" light frocks

and costumes so that they

keep clean longer than

when treated by ordinary

methods.

Our processes are thorough and

reliable. Our facilities and re-

sources enable us to carry out all

work quickly and our charges are

really reasonable.

Write for Price List and See!

The Diamond Dyeing and

Drycleaning Co.

Agents

CASSIM AHMED.

Central Draper.

32 & 34, Wellington Street.

Branch 28, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Phone 1462.

Just arrived

a large assortment of

FILTERS

1, 2 Gallons up to 4 gallons

WARREN & CO., LTD

No. 2 & 32 Des Voeux Road Central

Established 1870.

THE CLEANING OF

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INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for infants which keeps good in quality during Hot weather (2) LACTOGEN (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days, and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECES MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,

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No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 1228.

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BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

Flowers beautify and make attractive The Home as nothing else can do.

Just received new Supply of

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DEALERS IN

SEEDS, POSTAGE STAMPS,

POSTCARDS, &c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

FEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

MASSAGE HALL

Graduate from Nagasaki Massage School.

Mrs. HAN INOKUCHI

Phone No. 1964.

25, Stanley Street,

1st Floor.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

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work quickly and our charges are

really reasonable.

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

FOR EVERYDAY
SMOKING.



This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (Cina) Ltd.

EMPRESS EUGENIE.

FUNERAL PAGENT.

GLORY OF THE EMPIRE RECALLED.

Ghosts of the French Empire and its fast-fading memories were present for a brief hour at the funeral service of Eugenie, last Empress of the French, at St. Michael's Abbey, Church, Farnborough.

Never will such an assembly be repeated. The past days of the glory of Imperial France were recalled again and again—and they will never more be so recalled. A page of history was turned. With the passing of the consort of Napoleon III, there has passed one of the few remaining figures of the old regime. The atmosphere was peculiarly un-English and reminiscent of the days of fifty years ago.

For an hour before the service men and women that seemed to belong to a past tradition filed up the leafy avenue to the grey stone church upon the hill—stern, erect men with aquiline noses and white moustaches and imperials, in high silk hats and very formal frock-coats—accompanied by women dressed in deep mourning and with the same stern aristocratic features beneath the black veils.

Gradually this sober-clad, proud-visaged throng gathered round the doorway of the church, near which were a number of white-bloused girls from a convent school near by. Two Spanish officers with dark blue coats, scarlet trousers and gold and white kepis, and a French officer in horizon blue, splashed the sombre scene with colour.

SALUTE OF ROYALTY.
For a while this group of French and Spanish nobility stood together, occasionally exchanging a grave word and looking round with quiet eyes in which were depth upon depth of memory. Then occurred a strangely dramatic incident: A motor-car swept up the drive. Every head was bare in a moment; every shoulder was even more erect.

Out of the car stepped a tall, queenly figure dressed in deep black, with fair hair and a proud and beautiful face. With her was a powerfully built man with a heavy dark moustache. There was an electric air of expectancy. Towards the tall lady moved an elderly man with high, thin nose and carefully brushed white moustache. He bowed low and kissed her hand. It was the salute of royalty—a salute of the deepest and most passionate respect.

Another followed him, and yet another. The French Royalists were making obeisance to their Queen—Princess Clementine—Napoleon—beside whom stood her husband, Prince Victor—Napoleon. They had come to pay a last tribute to their past Empress of reality, and they were paying a tribute to their present Empress of dreams.

THE LAST HONOURS.

Shortly after this striking incident the King and Queen arrived in a motor-car, followed by the King and Queen of Spain. Joining, ex-King Manuel, his wife, and Queen Amelia, who were waiting at the porch, the royal party entered the church, Princess Clementine being kissed in greeting by Queen Mary and by King Alfonso.

In the small abbey church, on a bier covered with a black and silver pall embroidered with silver eagles and set on a spacious purple carpet, lay the body of the late Empress. On either side were three tall candles of yellow wax. On the altar the little golden flames of rows of other yellow candles twinkled in the gloom. To the left of the bier sat the King and Queen of England, behind whom sat the Duke of Connaught and other members of the British Royal Family; to the right sat the King and Queen of Spain, behind whom sat the Portuguese Royal Family. Earl Howe represented Queen Alexandra; and the Italian and Swedish Ambassadors were also present.

The chant of the monks, with its rise and fall, monotonous yet not tiring, like the wall of the wind round an old house, was in perfect fitting with the solemn scene. Before the altar and its score of shining candles moved richly garbed officiating priest and his white-robed assistants as the Requiem Mass of the Dead was celebrated before the earthly remains of the Empress, whose soul, after so many years of bitter suffering and patient grief, at last knows rest.

From the pulpit the simple and earnest address was given by the Father Abbot with a considerable amount of emotion—and the service was soon ended.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.
At the door of the church appeared Queen Mary, betraying considerable

NO HOME WHERE THERE ARE CHILDREN

should be without Baby's Own Tablets, for they are a specific for all the ordinary ailments of infancy and childhood, such as simple fever, colic, constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, wind, teething troubles and worms.

Guaranteed to contain no opiates or other harmful drugs, Baby's Own Tablets induce soothing, healthful sleep in a natural way and the appetite and promote normal growth. Concerning them Mrs. Xavier Maria, of St. George's Point, Ontario, Canada, writes:—"I consider Baby's Own Tablets a wonderful medicine for children. My little girl was constantly feverish, had no appetite and was very pale. My baby boy was cutting his teeth, his bowels were irregular and he was very cross. I gave them Baby's Own Tablets and they are not like the same children, they have grown there so much good. Now I would not be without the Tablets."

Of course, or just from 60 cents the bottle, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

DUSTMEN HAVE THE BEST.

LONDON GARAGE STORY.

A well-dressed man at a London garage recently hired the best char-a-bancs for a trip. His disregard for expense created so favourable an impression in the mind of the manager that when told Cambridge was the destination he formed the idea that the party would be composed of former undergraduates.

The following day the driver of the char-a-bancs returned and gave glowing accounts of his experience. They treated me right well and tipped more than liberally," he said. "I wish we could get more trips of the same sort," said the manager. "Vanity men are real sports."

"Vanity men!" gasped the driver.

"Why they were the borough dust-

men!"

emotion—with her was the King. The other royal groups joined them, and for a little time there was a remarkable and unforgettable scene. With the background of the grey church wall and the high doorway through which could be seen the interior of the church and its twinkling candles—a doorway crowded with a silent throng of black-clad figures, with the splash of scarlet and khaki and gold to relieve the mass of gloomy colour—in front of that background three Queens and two kings—with the descendants of two royal houses that have passed—talked for awhile quietly and in friendly acquaintance before they were borne away on the routine of life. Probably that group, where the grandeur of the past met the grandeur of the present, will never meet again.

SOLDIERS AS BEARERS.

When the King and Queen had departed the service was concluded. From the church to the vault the remains of the Empress were carried by eight khaki-clad soldiers, preceded by monks chanting from their books, and by the Bishop of Portsmouth, with his scarlet cassock, black and gold cope, and white and scarlet mitre.

In the crypt, where, in huge sarcophagi of brown granite, repose the bones of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial, the final ceremony took place. The bishop chanted the farewell of hope, *Requiescat in Pace*; the holy water was sprinkled over the coffin; the procession filed out.

For a moment Princess Clementine faced the remains of the late Empress, and then turned and walked out with a grief-stricken face. One by one the relatives and friends, from princes to servants, paid the last tribute, many of them leaving with tears in their eyes. So passed Eugenie, Empress of the French.

NOTICES.

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.



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BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 & 431, Nanjing Road.

FACTORY: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

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BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEPS, UPHOLSTERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACK WOOD FURNITURE.

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OPERATING:—

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. E. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THIS ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ION HOUGH STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, exceptionally clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats

Ice House Street. Tel. 101

**A large stock of
Kodaks and Kodak
Supplies
Just arrived.**

THE FINEST LIQUEUR
and digestive
is a really good old Cognac Brandy

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
LIQUEUR BRANDY

is beautifully mellow, and soft to the palate, and has
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AND whilst our Goods improve in appearance, construction, and finish, our prices remain competitive, enabling us to give quality products, at quantity rates.

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ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND SHAPES THAT WILL ESTABLISH GOODWILL AND GIVE YOU GOOD RESULTS.

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Wm. POWELL Ltd. SOLE AGENTS.

DEATH.
HANCOCK.—At Falmouth, England, on August 23, 1920, Harriot Elizabeth Riber Hancock, wife of the late Alfred Hancock, formerly of Hongkong.

The China Mail.
"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1920.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In contrast to the Wall Street sermon mentioned yesterday, in a fragment headed "Interpretations," it is encouraging to read some remarks by a London Missionary Society man who was allowed to address the men at an Army Base for some time during the war. Narrating his experiences with these fighting audiences, he says: "It was painfully evident during our many discussions that when the average man did occasionally think about Christianity he thought about it in terms of the theology of fifty or more years ago. When he thought that he was denying Christianity he was really only denying worn-out theories of dogmatic inspiration of theological verbiage considered vital in the past, but discarded by most of us to-day. He was at first frankly puzzled to find us as sceptical as himself on so many of the points he raised, and he would begin to wonder what Christianity really stood for, and he caught the vision of a Christ bigger than all our Churches and of the Divine Spirit that moves through the world and among men of all nations and creeds and who is so transcendently bigger than all our theologies. He had thought of religion as mainly concerned about the saving of his soul, and he was very little interested in that soul and quite ready to risk his chance with the rest of his pals. The terrors of hell have lost their force, a fact which I do not think is altogether to be regretted, for a man who is good because he is frightened is not very good after all. But though men are not very concerned about their souls they are more concerned about the world than ever they have been. In spite of all the class selfishness and class hatred there is among men a big desire to make this world a better place for men to live in, and it is right there, where they are at their best, that our story gets hold of them. It puts before them a great adven-

ture, a service for humanity, and all that is noblest in them rises to the appeal.

To make this world a better place to live in is the real work of religion; and it means making changes. It means doing things to annoy those who want the present system to stay as it is. These people, who do not want any changes, who dread alteration, also call themselves Christians, and are really very respectable people, strong on Loyalty and Law. They fight for those "worn out theories" the missionary mentions, for those dogmas that they know have helped and would still help to preserve the conditions that they do not want altered. There has to be a sorting of the sheep from the goats. We have to judge men now, not by what they believe, but by what they do. Are they for change? Are they for making the world a better place to live in? There is no other test. There is no other certificate of true religion, than action in the direction of promoting betterment. There may be mistaken actions. Such are common to man. But there is no mistake about that inaction, that inertia, that conservatism which stands for the maintenance of things as they have been and are.

PLAYLET—NOT BY DUNNANY.

[A house on the Peak. The windows are shut. Fog is everywhere. The Father, the Mother, Little Amy, and the Fat Amah, are discovered as the curtain rises to slow, syncopated, sad music.]

The Father: Do be quick and finish dressing. I've been ready for an hour. I hate going in late.

Little Amy: Papa is cross.

Fat Amah: Hush. Come by-by.

Little Amy: I will not shush. I will not come by-by. I want to go with Mamma.

The Father: Fight the Amah. Take her away.

The Mother: I won't be a minute. I'd have been ready now if I hadn't had to hunt for your purple socks.

The Father (regarding her attentively):

Little Amy: Papa is cross.

Fat Amah: Baybay come by-by.

Little Amy: No.

The Mother: You should not talk like that.

The Father: Well, I—

The Mother: I was speaking to Amy.

The Father: I'll be walking along to the station. You can catch me up in the chair.

Little Amy: Papa will be walking. I will walk.

Fat Amah: No, no, Baybay. Too much fog, all same dark. Baybay no can.

The Father: Hurry up. Follow quickly. [Goes out. Noise with-out.]

The Father: Who left that flower-pot on the steps?

Little Amy: Papa is cross.

[The Fat Amah tells the child of dragons, many dragons, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven dragons. Seven is a mystical number, and dragon is a mystical name. The fog is everywhere, the mystical fog. The Mother looks at her back in the glass, over her right shoulder, then over her left shoulder, goes out, and in a sad, sweet, voice of pathetic timbre calls the chairmen. The chairmen do not answer. The chairmen are not there. The fog is turning into a drizzle of rain.]

The Mother:

Little Amy: Mamma is cross.

Fat Amah: Come by-by.

Little Amy: No.

[Life even on the Peak can be very sad. The song of the mosquito is heard, and the tramping of a four-wheeled chair from Mount Kellett. The rain falls faster.]

Curtain.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Liberals must look at each other in embarrassment, blush and writh a little, as they think of the days not so very long ago (though the great war has made them seem ancient) when Lloyd George was a heroic champion and the House of Lords was the people's enemy. Only last month the House of Lords, by 95 votes to 23, passed a motion which made Lloyd George use language inappropriate to the chambers he sometimes speaks in. The Lord Chancellor, made by the Gang, and loyal to his salt, tried to prevent it, but Lord Middleton persisted, and the Lords resolved to ask the Government to appoint a Commission to retire some of the War Veterans and to cut down the perquisites of others. Had the Commons passed a similar resolution, the Government would have been expected to resign. But the Commons are now well disciplined. The Gang refused the Commission, of course; but the country now knows where it stands. The frightful and unproductive expenditure on civil service emoluments in Macedonia, to say nothing of the military charges there and on Winston Churchill's private gambles in Russia, will soon bring the time nearer when Lord Middleton's motion will be brought back to mind, and the country will perhaps settle the case of Codlin v. Short.

WIRELESS CHARGES.

Because we didn't ourselves until lately, we suppose that not many people know all about sending wireless messages from here. You can do it from the Post Office. They send your message to Cape d'Agular, which sparks it into the atmosphere so that it reaches the ship. You pay, for a start, three dollars for the message, or for their kindness in deigning to accept it, and then you pay twenty cents a word on top of that. As your message is important and urgent, or meant to please a departing friend, you don't mind that. But once in a while it seems that the message doesn't get through. Cape d'Agular's spark sputters out, or gets lost at sea somehow, and Cape d'Agular reports its inability to get your message through. The Post Office notifies you of this, at the same time returning to you the 20 cents per word that you paid. The initial fee of three dollars? No, it does not return that. Say your message was ten words. You paid \$5. Your message was not despatched. You get \$2 back. You then complain to the China Mail, pointing out that if they owe you anything at all, they owe you the lot. That is the way it looks to you. The China Mail publishes your story. What happens then? Wait and see.

WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Without mischievous writers in the Press, wars would be less easily brought about. These people prepare the people's minds for war, provoking them to desire for it, by lies, by suggestions, by all sorts of tricks designed to inflame and release latent passions.

A person called A. N. Pooley has written a book called "Japan's Foreign Policies," which is reviewed by The Times. Quotations given in the review show that it is a bad book. Our London contemporary reviews it unfavourably. Japan, says this Pooley person, is "the Prussia of the Far East, and like Prussia, will surely have

to fight to maintain the position in Asia which she has created for herself. Equally surely, America will be the nation she will have to fight."

It is certain that he wants them to fight, if only that his prophecy may be justified. Such writers are like that.

We do not have to appeal to sell interest in the case of the decent Japanese and the decent Americans who deprecate such war talk. But there are others on both sides, to whom it may be useful to do so.

To them we point out that whatever the issue of such a war, both would lose heavily, and other peoples would gain by their losses. They would both be fighting for the immediate benefit of outsiders. In fighting for the shadow, they would certainly lose the substance.

We point this out in the hope that the hotheads of either side, possibly moved by the Pooleys of this world, should think twice before they utter the awful word war. After the experience of the last six years, we should have thought that men everywhere would immediately turn upon and rend every madman of the Pooley type, in the interests of human sanity, as we act against mad dogs.

4-TON AIR "TRAMP."

CARGO-CARRYING WING.

NEW STAGE IN AIR TRANSPORT.

A big flying "tramp," an exclusively goods-carrying aircraft built like a ship—the equivalent of the tramp steamer, inasmuch as it will not fly along any fixed route, but picks up cargoes at air-ports all over Europe and takes them to any destination where its pilot or "skipper" finds the practical inducements are sufficient for him to fly. That is the stage reached in air transport.

Such a scheme is brought immediately within practical reality by the announcement at the Aero Show by the Blackburn Company—the designers and constructors of naval "torpedoplanes"—of the completion of tests of a new cargo carrying wing. Evolved as a result of 9 years' study, the wing has a 35 per cent. greater lift than any weight-carrying wing of ordinary design, such as is at present in regular use.

The great cargo-monoplane in which the new wing is first to be used, will simply have one wide spread sustaining plane, built of mahogany planking, thick in the centre and tapering gracefully towards the wing-tips. Below this wing is a roomy ship-built hull, containing an engine-room in which there are two motors in the care of a mechanic. Should one of these engines fail the other is ample to keep the machine in flight.

The front of the machine swings open ingeniously to admit a huge "cartridge," or container, in which as much as 4 tons of goods will be loaded. Goods will be packed in advance, so that all that is required is to slip the container into position. Thus it will be possible to avoid loading delay.

These big "cartridges" will be distributed at European air-ports, and will be shipped while fuel tanks are being refilled. This first flying "tramp," built solely for carrying goods in bulk, will "cruise" at 72 miles an hour.

By the use of the new wing, which not only lifts big loads but offers surprisingly little resistance to the air, it will be possible to carry urgent cargoes over Europe, with all the time-saving this will imply, at rates as low as only a few pence a pound.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One case (British) of cerebro-spinal fever is recorded in to-day's return of notifiable disease.

The Canton vernacular press reports that General Chen Chung-ming has recently ordered new silver coins to the value of \$1,000,000, to be minted in Changchow.

In order to obtain some money for military expenses, the Canton authorities have instructed the Financial Bureau to raise \$500,000 within a week for the pay of the soldiers.

The inhabitants of Hon Tong village, Shamshui, are reported to have been robbed of everything of value on August 23. The loss is estimated at more than \$10,000. The bandits also carried off three villagers and eight cows.

Professor H. B. Graybill, principal of the Middle School of the Canton Christian College, after a year of absence on furlough in America has returned to Canton. Coming with him this time are several new teachers for the school.

A night fete is being held by the V.R.C. on Tuesday next commencing at 9 p.m. Many interesting events have been arranged for which entries must be sent to Mr. R. C. Wittich to-morrow. It should be particularly noted that there are no post entries. Reserved seats may be booked at the Club. A band will be in attendance.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French Government has decided to give a helmet as a souvenir to every soldier of the French army who fought in the great war.

Japanese military salaries have been revised. A full General receives Yen 7,500 per annum, as heretofore, Lieut-Generals Yen 6,500, while Sub-Lieutenants receive Yen 850.

The s.s. "Brandenburg," 7,532 tons, formerly a Norddeutscher Lloyd liner, arrived at Nagasaki on August 14. She is going to Vladivostok to take "Czechs" to Europe. She flies the Allies flag and is being operated by a British company.

The China Merchants S.S. Co. has quite a number of new vessels on order. One of these is being built by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., and is intended for use on the Yangtze whilst several vessels are being built by firms in England.

One of the first steps to be taken by the management of the new Bristol Hotel, Colombo, is to reduce the price of all liquors, whisky now being sold at a reduced price of ten cents a glass. The other establishments there are likely to follow suit. What about Hongkong?

There is a big demand for junks in Canton because many of them are being requisitioned by the government for the transportation of soldiers to Swatow. According to press reports the government is again looking for an additional number of junks for the same purpose.

The F.M.S. Railway Administration has definitely committed itself to a hotel policy. To the existing hotels in Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh are to be added the Crag Hotel on Penang Hill, recently purchased, and new hotels shortly to be erected in Singapore and Penang and possibly elsewhere.

Journalism tends to run to the "bright" and the "snappy" but The Times report of the Lord Fisher service at the Abbey contained a sentence of 281 words. It was a perfectly clear and finely balanced sentence, but for length it must surely mark a record in recent journalism.

The case in which Mr. A. W. Cooper, acting sewerage engineer of the Singapore Municipality, is charged with causing the death of Mr. F. G. Stapp by rash and negligent driving of car 2720 in the small hours of August 7, was mentioned in the third court, Singapore, on August 18 and postponed for preliminary enquiry to September 6.

It is reported that a large American firm is being organized to put a fleet of tugs and cargo boats on the Shanghai harbour to operate in conjunction with the American shipping firms. It is rumoured that the head of this concern is leaving shortly for San Francisco to arrange for the purchase of tugs.

Mr. George Butts, manager of the Manila Hotel, arrived in Shanghai on the "Ecuador" en route to Manila. Mr. Butts has spent several weeks in America on a business and pleasure trip. While there he purchased new equipment for the Manila Hotel which amount to several thousand dollars.

Mr. Ricou's hydroplane might have been badly damaged on August 20 but for the foresight of a European sergeant of the River Police, writes an eyewitness. Seeing the plane being driven by the fresh breeze on to the launch towing it, the sergeant promptly made his launch fast astern of the hydroplane and with stopped engines made an effective break for her.

The regulation under D.O.R.A. which prevented any shipmaster of alien birth or parentage from commanding a British vessel, has been revoked by an Order in Council. This action, however, is not as serious as it appears on the face of it, for the would-be alien who aspires to the command of a British vessel has still the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act of last year to reckon with and its provisions are effective enough for all purposes.

Mr. Wells seems bent on challenging all our most cherished historical views and prejudices. He admits that Nero murdered his devoted but troublesome mother and his wife, the latter as a mark of affection to Poppaea. But—before a man condemns Nero as a different species of being from himself he should examine his secret thoughts carefully. What, in fact, are mere passing thoughts and angry impulses with most of us become instantly translated into deeds by the impetuous Nero, because there was nobody in Rome was not due to his hobby of murdering his intimate relations, but because the Roman forces entered, a great defeat at the hands of a certain Queen Boadicea in Britain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Military Government paid over \$50,000, on Wednesday for the salary of the members of Parliament. It is reported that each member was paid \$150.

Captain Hooper, is proceeding North to fill the vacancy in the Wiltshire Regiment detachment caused by the selection of Captain Beaver for service with the Egyptian Army.

For the theft of a quantity of copper cable and lead, the property of the Hongkong Electric Company, a Chinese was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Smith to three weeks' hard labour.

A delicate nature may veil itself beneath a Rabelaisian humor, and a cross one behind scrupulous purity of speech. Gorki describes Tolstoi as laughing heartily over a "broad" story.—The Nation.

Motor cars going in and out of the Military Government grounds at Canton are required to obey the signals given. A red flag means that the car must stop and a green flag means that the car must run slowly.

The Canton Military Administration has instructed the Commander of the Government Troops and the Commissioner of Police to keep strict watch on Hongkong steamers. Hereafter all passengers from that colony will be carefully searched.

Now that so many of the new roads in Canton have been completed, the Tram Company expects to run auto buses there within the next few days. Each of the auto buses is said to possess a seating capacity for 20 passengers.

A Rangoon message states that the R.M.S. "Mayo," which went aground in May last as the result of a collision with the B.L. "Arankola" in the Rangoon river, broke her back a day or two ago and is fast breaking up. Salvage operations have accordingly been abandoned.

According to information given out by a merchant who has just returned to Canton from Swatow, great damage was done to property when earthquakes occurred there about ten days ago.—The Streets in Swatow are also reported to have been badly flooded recently.

A Chinese aged 64 years was yesterday admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries caused through a fall while alighting from a moving tram car in Des Voeux Road Central. He died soon after admittance from fracture of the base of the skull.

The ability of the officials and the militarists to openly violate laws is due to the tolerance of the people who are ignorant of the law and indifferent to public affairs, says the Canton Times. While we proclaim the crimes of our officials and soldiers, let us search our own hearts before we cast stones at them.

A Chinese yesterday attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour. He was brought ashore by some boatpeople who sent for the police. Artificial respiration was applied and the man was afterwards removed to the Government Civil Hospital. He is expected to recover.

A Chinese woman was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to her head, alleged to have been caused by a man named Yip Ying with whom she had quarrelled. The alleged assailant has been arrested and is now in police custody. The woman's condition is not considered serious.

A whist drive was held on Wednesday evening at the Naval Dockyard Recreation Club. The fortunate players were: Ladies.—1. Mrs. Blackford (169); 2. Mrs. White (165); 3. Mrs. Burden (157); 4. Mrs. Harrison (157); 5. Mrs. Hill (125). Gents.—1. Mr. Seaton (162); 2. Sgt. Holdman (159); 3. Mr. Stainer (158); 4. Mr. Bugge (158); 5. Mr. Morley (116). Mr. Spanton was M.C.

It is interesting to record that at Kobe, recently, the Water Police made several arrests of the crew on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. "Yawata Maru" for smuggling arms to Shanghai. Opium was also discovered together with American pistols and ammunition. A large amount of smuggling undoubtedly proceeds in Japanese vessels trading to Shanghai, particularly from Tsingtao and Hongkong. It is to be noted that large consignments of opium sent from Calcutta to Tsingtao invariably find its way indirectly to Shanghai, if all reports are to be relied upon. The opium appears to be carried in large bulk consignments by the P. and O. vessels to Tsingtao and from there it is distributed in several directions. Despite all denials Tsingtao is undoubtedly a large distributing centre for drugs of all descriptions into China; this has been amply proved time and time again, declares the Shanghai Gazette.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

SING SONG GIRL MURDER.

TWO MEN CONVICTED.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.

Nyien Zai Sung and an accomplice in the murder of a sing song girl have been found guilty and sent to the arsenal. The court room was packed. A lengthy confession is published.

[This message refers to the murder of Lee Ying, the famous beautiful Shanghai sing song girl, who was strangled a couple of months ago and robbed of some \$4,000 worth of jewellery.]

HUGE RUBBER LOSSES.

PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

SINGAPORE PROSECUTION COMMENCED.

An echo of the big rubber case, in which rubber to the value of no less than \$80,000 belonging to the Firestone Rubber Co., disappeared from the harbour, was heard before Mr. Langham Carter in the Singapore District Court on August 18, when Mr. Sin Thye, a Chinese, and Sunthil bin Pagi, the Malay chairman of the W. D. launch "Moonstone," were arranged in connection with it. Mr. A. J. Shelley Thompson appeared for the prosecution, and the defence was represented by Mr. L. Ganin.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Shelley-Thompson said that on May 20 last arrangements were made with one Sow Boon Hup, a rubber owner, to convey 200 tons of rubber by lighters to Tanjong Pagar to be shipped on the "Helenus." He put six trawlers on the job of which No. 600 was one. On May 23, trawler No. 800 with 473 casts of rubber was seen alongside the "Helenus," but early next morning it broke away and drifted as far as the island opposite. A black painted launch with a black funnel, said to be the War Department's launch "Moonstone," took her in tow but instead of taking her to Tanjong Pagar took her to the Dutch island of Pulau Tekong, where it was eventually found dumped in the mud by Inspector Alexander and his men. For some days after numbers of cases of rubber were seen drifting towards the harbour and were recovered. These and the subsequent find by the police at Pulau Tekong accounted for the greater part of the rubber, but some \$30,000 worth was missing and it is alleged was sold in the Dutch islands by those implicated in the case. In a case of the magnitude of the present one and under the attendant peculiar circumstances, added counsel, it was very difficult for the police to apprehend all those concerned in the affair, but he had evidence to prove that the two accused were implicated in taking away the trawler from Singapore and towing her to the Dutch islands.

After Mr. Lepper of the Firestone Rubber Co. had given evidence, the hearing was adjourned.

MISSING DINGHY.

BORROWED NOT STOLEN.

OLD MAN'S EXCUSE FAILS.

Before Magistrate Hutchison at the Magistracy this morning, Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police, charged an elderly Chinese with the theft of a dinghy from the foreshore at Lyemum.

The defendant said that he did not mean to steal the dinghy. He merely borrowed it.

The Inspector said that the complainant, the mistress of a fishing boat, went ashore with the dinghy, and left it fast on the foreshore at Lyemum while she went to the market to get the day's provisions. On her return, she found the dinghy was missing. Sighting the defendant some distance away rowing the dinghy towards the other side of the harbour, she raised an alarm, and several boatpeople in the vicinity gave chase. Police launch No. 7, which was passing at the time, was attracted by the shouts of the pursuers and the defendant was arrested.

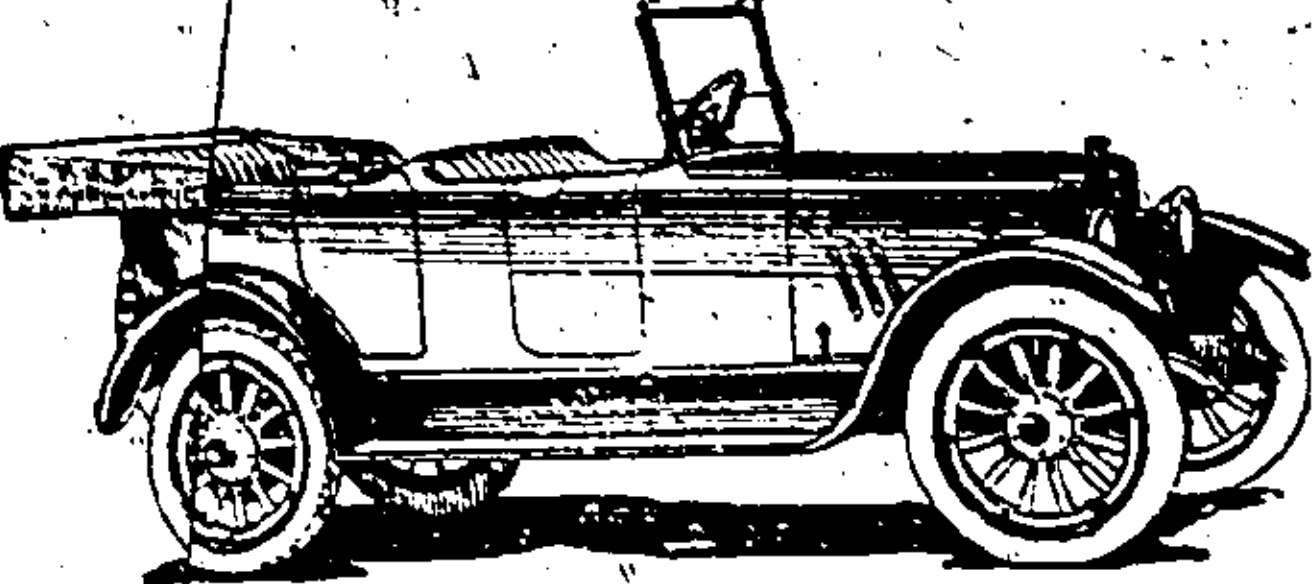
The defendant stated that he had some pressing business at Tokawan and borrowed the dinghy to get there. He had intended to return it. Inspector Gordon remarked that Tokawan was five miles distant from Lyemum, and the defendant could without difficulty have disposed of the dinghy there.

Asked what he did for a living, the defendant said he used to work on board a fishing boat, but was at present unemployed.

The Magistrate passed sentence of four weeks' hard labour.

Four New Launches are under construction for the "WALLA WALLA" Fleet.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
58-61 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TELEPHONE: 1243
GENERAL OFFICE: 1243
SALES BRANCH: 1243
SHOW ROOM: 1243
WORKSHOP: 1243

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Roster's Service to the China Mail.)

DUBLIN CONFERENCE.

IRISH MODERATES DISCUSS MEANS OF PEACE.

SELF-GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

LONDON, August 24.

A conference of moderate minded persons throughout Ireland met at Dublin in order to express an opinion of the Government's Irish policy and to discuss an acceptable settlement. The gathering was very representative and included many very prominent Irishmen. Sir Nugent Everard presided.

The meeting at the outset passed a resolution asking the Government in the interests of peace immediately to release the Lord Mayor of Cork, who is hunger-striking and is in a dangerous state.

A resolution moved by Lord French (not the Viceroy) was passed declaring that the present Government policy would inevitably lead to civil war.

GLOOMY PICTURE.

Speakers drew a gloomy picture of the outlook. Lord MacDonnell moved the principal resolution recording that Irish peace could be secured by an immediate binding offer of full national self-government. Specially elected Irish representatives should adapt new institutions to the special requirements of any part of the country requiring special treatment. He accepted Mr. Lloyd George's limitations that Ireland must remain within the Empire and that there must be special treatment of Ulster.

SUGGESTED MEDIATION.

Sir Stanley Harrington, seconding Lord MacDonnell's resolution, said that he believed dominion home rule would be received with overwhelming gratitude by the Irish, but if not acceptable he suggested that the two opposing parties should be asked to invoke the mediation of three colonial statesmen selected mutually from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand who, with their practical knowledge, would be able to suggest a solution that would safeguard the interests of both parties.

Lord Shaftesbury, as an Ulsterman, believed that Ulster would accept the resolution. Both he and Mr. Henry Hanna, K.C., were Ulstermen. They spoke in a very conciliatory spirit.

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

The Irish peace conference passed a resolution demanding full national self-government with complete administrative, fiscal and financial independence as the only means of peace in Ireland, North East Ulster, saving for special treatment and status, to be a free contracting party, also demanding the immediate abatement of the stringency of the present policy of repression. EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT IN CORK.

LONDON, August 24.

All business, including the tramway services, was suspended in Cork to-day for hours while citizens attended masses for the release of the Lord Mayor and other hunger-strikers. The churches were crowded and thousands of people knelt in the streets outside. It was an extraordinary sight. Hardly a person was seen walking in the streets during the services.

The Lord Mayor's condition is critical to-day. His sister telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George that if her brother dies the people of Ireland will hold the British Government and him responsible for murder.

POSITION AT LISBURN WORSE.

The position at Lisburn yesterday evening became worse. There were further looting and burning of Catholic houses and shops. The damage is estimated at £500,000. The fire brigade was unable to cope with the outbreaks. There are now 70 premises in ruins. The military guarded the convent and chapel but were insufficient to restore order.

MESOPOTAMIA

SITUATION REPORTED SOMEWHAT BETTER.

SIX ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, August 24.

War Office communique reports from Mesopotamia indicate that the situation is somewhat better. The area north-east and north of Bagdad is reported to be quiet. South of Hillah a party of Sikhs who were covering the construction of block houses were attacked by a strong body of tribesmen. They were six times beaten off, every time with heavy losses. The assailants' casualties from rifle fire alone exceeded 200. Heavy losses were also inflicted by our artillery. Our casualties were 40. The construction of block houses continues. There is no further news from north-west Persia. An examination of papers captured from a Bolshevik staff officer in a recent action near Menzil discloses a comprehensive scheme for overrunning Persia and capturing Teheran.

DEATH AT HOME.

MRS. H. E. R. HANCOCK.

FORTY YEARS IN HONGKONG.

News was received this morning of the death at Home, on August 23, of Mrs. H. E. R. Hancock in her 75th year of age. The deceased lady, who was an old and respected Hongkong resident, died suddenly.

1906. She was predeceased in 1914 by her husband, also a very popular local figure.

Mrs. Hancock leaves two sons and four daughters—Messrs. R. and H. Hancock, well known local residents, Lady Stuart Lockhart, who is in Wei-hai-wei, Mrs. G. A. Jones in New York, and Mrs. Lloyd and Miss Hancock who are in England—to mourn her loss, and much sympathy will be felt for them in their sad bereavement.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy always on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

STEERING GEAR DISABLED.

"WEST HIKA'S" MISAP.

ADRIFF FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

The "West Hika," a United States Shipping Board freighter, met with an accident on the morning of August 19 while at sea which left her with her steering gear out of commission. A wireless message received in Manila on August 19 states that she was proceeding to Hongkong at four knots an hour being steered by her twin screws.

The "West Hika" is operated by the Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company and left Manila for Hongkong and Shanghai en route to Los Angeles. After the breaking of her steering gear, the vessel drifted for several hours while attempts were made to repair the damage which was of such a serious nature that it was found impossible to fix while on the high seas.

In a wireless message received from the captain of the "West Hika" it was announced that no aid is needed to tow the vessel into Hongkong as the seas were very moderate. She will go into dry dock for repairs.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS

CAUGHT.

TWO AMERICANS SENTENCED.

"TWO YEARS" JAIL APPEAL.

William H. Dalton, chief engineer of the steamship West Montport, who was arrested in Manila for violation of the opium law, was sentenced on August 19 to two years and three months in Bilbilid and to pay a fine of P700. Ricardo Rocha, Dalton's companion a water tender on the West Montport is guilty and received a two years' term in Bilbilid and a fine of P500.

The main evidence against Dalton consisted in the testimony of a Filipino laundryman, who said he had been offered a sum of money by Dalton to bring the drug ashore. The opium being found in Dalton's store-room also counted strongly against him.

ESCAPE BY AIR.

DASH TO PARIS.

WANTED MAN HIRES AEROPLANE.

A man for whose arrest a warrant was out escaped from London to Paris by flying.

The police were watching for him at the airports and railway stations, but not at the air ports.

He rang up Croydon, the London air port, in the afternoon and inquired about an aeroplane flight to Paris. It was explained that the afternoon machine had just gone and that there would not be another until the following morning. Thereupon the inquirer, who said he was speaking from the West End, declared that he would hire a special aeroplane. "I must be in Paris to-night," he said.

"He was told, regretfully, that there was no aeroplane available at the moment for private hire, but he refused to take 'No' for an answer and said he was coming down to the air port at once in a taxi cab. 'You must do the very best you can for me,' he said. 'The matter is most urgent.'"

He arrived a dapper, persuasive person, who was recognised as one who had flown between London and Paris before, and who not only talked eloquently but also seemed to have an unlimited supply of £1 notes. He scattered these here, there, and everywhere, in tangible reinforcement of his appeal that some aeroplane or other should be made ready for him.

He was told that a scheduled aeroplane would be starting as early as 9.30 the next morning, but all he did was to shake his head and release another sheaf of notes. "I must leave here now; I must be in Paris to-night." And as he was in possession of the required passport he was eventually found an aeroplane and pilot, and flew off "in a cloud of Bradburys," as one mechanic observed.

The sequel came about 24 hours later, when a detective appeared at the air port. The man of the lordly tips was, it appeared, a very much wanted man.

"We had the trains watched for him," said the detective. "He could not have got away by boat."

The Canton Police Bureau has issued notices announcing that all persons who spread unfavourable rumour will be arrested.

An arrangement has now been made between the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. to increase the freight rate from Kobe to Hongkong by ¥1.00, making the rate for matches, glassware and cotton goods ¥6. The new rate will be enforced from the 1st of next month.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only medicine that relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BIRTH.

BRITTON.—At the Matilda Maternity Hospital, on August 23, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Britton, a daughter.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Taming," Captain J. D. Milne, 1,356 tons, arrived this morning at 6.30 a.m. from Amoy with 538 tons of general cargo and 6 bags of mail.

The s.s. "Tenshin Maru," Captain Hideshima, 2,483.34 tons, arrived this morning at 7.35 a.m. from Moji with 442 tons of general cargo and 44 bags of mail.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Coarret," Capt. Hampson, sails for Portland via Yokohama at 6 p.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "City of Spokane," Captain Quinn, sails for Seattle via Kobe at 6 p.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Yuenan," Capt. McAlmish, sails for Manna at 3 p.m. to-day with 1,900 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Baisheng," Capt. Stewart, sails for Foochow via Swatow at 1 p.m. to-day with 700 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Tenshin Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Moji at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Bansei Maru No. 3," Japanese, cleared to-day and will sail for Takao at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Yangtszkiang," Chinese, cleared to-day and will sail for Hongkong at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 12.35 p.m. to-day:—
Cyclone S.E. of Guam direction unknown.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—LAND at Kowloon, about 16,945 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings. For full particulars apply to:—LESLIE & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

HONGKONG, August 25th, 1920.

INCREASE IN TRANS-PACIFIC FARES.

Effective on and after the 15th September, 1920, for all sailings on and after that date, First and Second Class, and First Class Servants fares from Oriental Ports to Pacific Port of steamer's destination in Canada or the United States and Honolulu are increased twenty per cent.

Increase applies to all fares named whether for ordinary, special or suite accommodation.

Passengers who have made deposit securing passage will be protected at old fare for sailings up to 31st December, 1920, provided balance of passage money is paid by 15th September, 1920.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAIT.

THE Steamship

"BENLEI."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Sept. will be subject to suit.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th Sept. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

A NIGHT FETE will be held on TUESDAY, August 31, commencing at 9 p.m.

Principal Events: 1 length scratch (open) High Dive, Ladies; Boys and Girls Race; mixed Team Race; mixed Lottery Race; Clothes Race; Water Polo.

Reserved seats can be booked at the Club: Members & Ladies \$1; non-members \$1.50; Children 50 cents. Entries close to-morrow.

R. C. WITCHELL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

August 28, 1920, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

CLOTHING AND EFFECTS,

of the late

W. C. DE WETHERELL.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

August 28, 1920, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

CLOTHING AND EFFECTS,

of the late E. WILLS.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "ANYO MARU," From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS (via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived on Friday the 27th August, 1920, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Friday the 3rd September, 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Tuesday the 7th September, 1920, at 11 a.m.


No claim will be recognised after goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.



Correct Lubrication
For Cars & Motorcycles
See Page 14-15

NOTICES.

FURNISHING FABRICS JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES

A SPLENDID RANGE TO SELECT FROM

TAFETTAS

CASEMENT CLOTHES

ALL SHADES AND WITH BORDERS

FANCY MUSLINS

IN ARTISTIC PATTERNS

LACE CURTAINS

NEW DESIGNS

DUCHESSE SETS

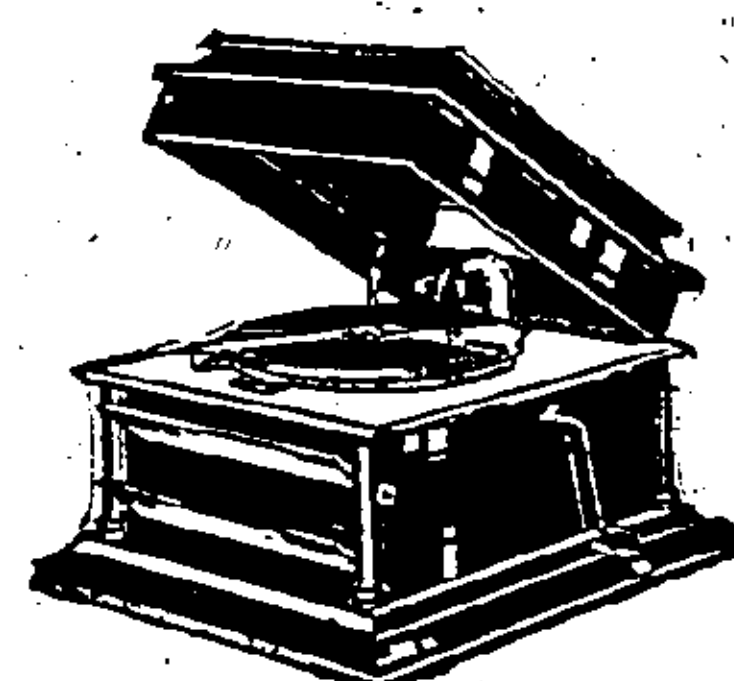
CUSHION COVERS

DAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE

LAUNDRY BAGS

PRICES MODERATE AND INEXPENSIVE.

Lane, Crawford & Co.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)



A SHIPMENT OF INDIAN SCOUTS 15TH DUE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

To avoid disappointment get your name on the waiting list.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

25, Des Voeux Road Central.

Garage Kowloon.

Tel. K.417.

PEPSODENT

TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 182.

PORT, CLARET & WHITE WINES.

From the oldest and most reliable Oporto Houses.

WORLD RENOWNED BRANDS

PORT WINES

Bello Sexo, per case of 1 doz. Qts, duty paid \$33		
Distinto, do	do	31
Porto Club, do	do	28
St. Antonio, do	do	24
Frei Agostinho, do	do	24

CLARETS

Vinho Tinto, do	do	\$ 9
Gollar, do	do	14

WHITE WINES

Vinho Branco, do	do	\$10
Casa Alto Douro, do	do	12

AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 125.

4 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—
To Macao: daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m.)
From Macao: daily at 8:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Mondays at 7 a.m.)
and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only).

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manama, or from Messrs. T. & S. Co., Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Via Suez Canal.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 5th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 2nd September.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE,

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 5th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" Sailing on or about 16th September.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 10th October.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 31st August.

S.S. "RIOUN MARU" Sailing on or about 14th September.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading For South AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., and AFCAE LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,

viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1124. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALPS MARU (Call Marseilles).....Tuesday, 7th Sept.

ATLAS MARU.....Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

CHICAGO MARU.....Thursday, 9th September.

CANADA MARU.....Tuesday, 2nd November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Suez.

ILIZOY MARU.....Saturday, 25th August.

SIAM MARU.....Saturday, 28th August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SHISEN MARU.....Thursday, 2nd September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

KUNAJIRI MARU.....Friday, 25th September.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo Overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARABIA MARU.....Monday, 27th September.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

HONOLULU MARU.....Thursday, 25th September.

NEW ORLEANS LINE

BORNKO MARU.....Thursday, 2nd September.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

MADRAS MARU.....Monday, 30th August.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU.....Friday, 27th August.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SORHU MARU.....Thursday, 2nd September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S. S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING".....Sailing Sept. 12th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 2307. 112, Connaught Road Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO KUNIAO Aug. 20, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO TAKING Aug. 31, at 10 a.m.
AMOI AND SHANGHAI CHERANG Aug. 31, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND BANGKOK LUCHOW Aug. 31, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN SINGAPORE Sept. 2, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN YINGTOW Sept. 2, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN YINGTOW Sept. 4, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

For PORTLAND, ORE.

"COAXET" About Aug. 27th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" About Aug. 27th.

"WAWALONA" About Sept. 9th.

"MONTAGUE" About Sept. 15th.

For NEW YORK.

"CAPE MAY" About Sept. 15th.

"ELDENA" About Oct. 15th.

"CITY OF JOLLY" About Nov. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Manama.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

S.S. "CAPE MAY" About 15th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5 TELEPHONES AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR

2477 & 2478. HOTEL MANAMA.

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "EASTERLING" About 15th Sept.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5 TELEPHONES AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR

2477 & 2478. HOTEL MANAMA.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE."

"Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

FOR INWARDS ABOUT SAILING ABOUT

S.S. VINITA Sept. 12 S.S. VINITA Sept. 15.

S.S. WEST HIXTON Oct. 7 S.S. WEST HIXTON Oct. 10.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

no Transshipment en route.

Ships in connection with the Pacific Coast and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICE: LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICES: KOBE, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE: Prince's Building, Canton Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1001.

SHIPPING

CP&OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Mojji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS

Empress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 13

Empress of Russia Oct. 21 Nov. 8

Monteagle Oct. 28 Nov. 19

Empress of Japan Nov. 9 Dec. 30

Empress of Asia Dec. 18 Jan. 8

Empress of Russia Dec. 31 Jan. 24

Monteagle Jan. 13 Jan. 31

Empress of Japan Jan. 19 Feb. 9

Empress of Asia Feb. 10 Feb. 28

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested that it is imperative for all passengers to Europe, whether by cable or by the Pacific via C.P. & O.S. steamers. Frequent sailing notices will cover all such reservations. Passengers are advised to book early.

For fares and other information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone No. 22. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES.

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,800 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 28th 1920. September 24th 1920.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

G. H. MITTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 191.

Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST POST SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAIOONG Capt. J. S. Thomson TUESDAY, 31st August, at 9 p.m.

HAIOONG Capt. W. O. Passmore FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at 9 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

General Managers.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

"General Church" 10th November.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

MANILA & AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For

LONDON "KANSAS" On 10th Sept.

LONDON "SWAZI" On 20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to ELLERMAN & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S. S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S. S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S. S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"NINGPOW" via Suez 24th Aug.

"BERMINGHAM CITY" via Suez 10th Sept.

"CITY OF DUBLIN" via Suez 24th Sept.

"ALMA" via Suez 1st Oct.

Ships also at [Borneo]

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE at THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REIMS & CO.,

CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Aug. 31—C. N. Lehow.

Sept. 3—D. L. Eibong.

Sept. 3—O. S. K. Shien Maru.

AMOY.

Aug. 30—C. N. Taming.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAYPORE"	7,400	11th Sept.	MANHATTAN LONDON & A'Werp.
"DILWARA"	5,400	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"REHWA"	8,000	19th Sept.	MANHATTAN LONDON & A'Werp.
"NANING"	8,000	21st Sept.	MANHATTAN LONDON & A'Werp.
"KANGAR"	8,900	28th Oct.	MANHATTAN LONDON & A'Werp.
"ALIPPO"	5,300	30th Oct.	MANHATTAN LONDON & A'Werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	6,100	5th Sept.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KAN'WNA"	7,000	25th Sept.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,400	1st Sept. at Noon	Shanghai.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,800	1st Sept. at Noon	Shanghai and Japan.
"KAN'WNA"	7,000	1st Sept. at Noon	Kobe direct.
"NANING"	8,000	8th Sept.	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,800	11th Sept.	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of India P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing vessels are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Passengers' baggage must be presented at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or bills of lading.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, and bills, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
11, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.
TATSUMI MARU ... Friday, 6th Oct., at 11 a.m.

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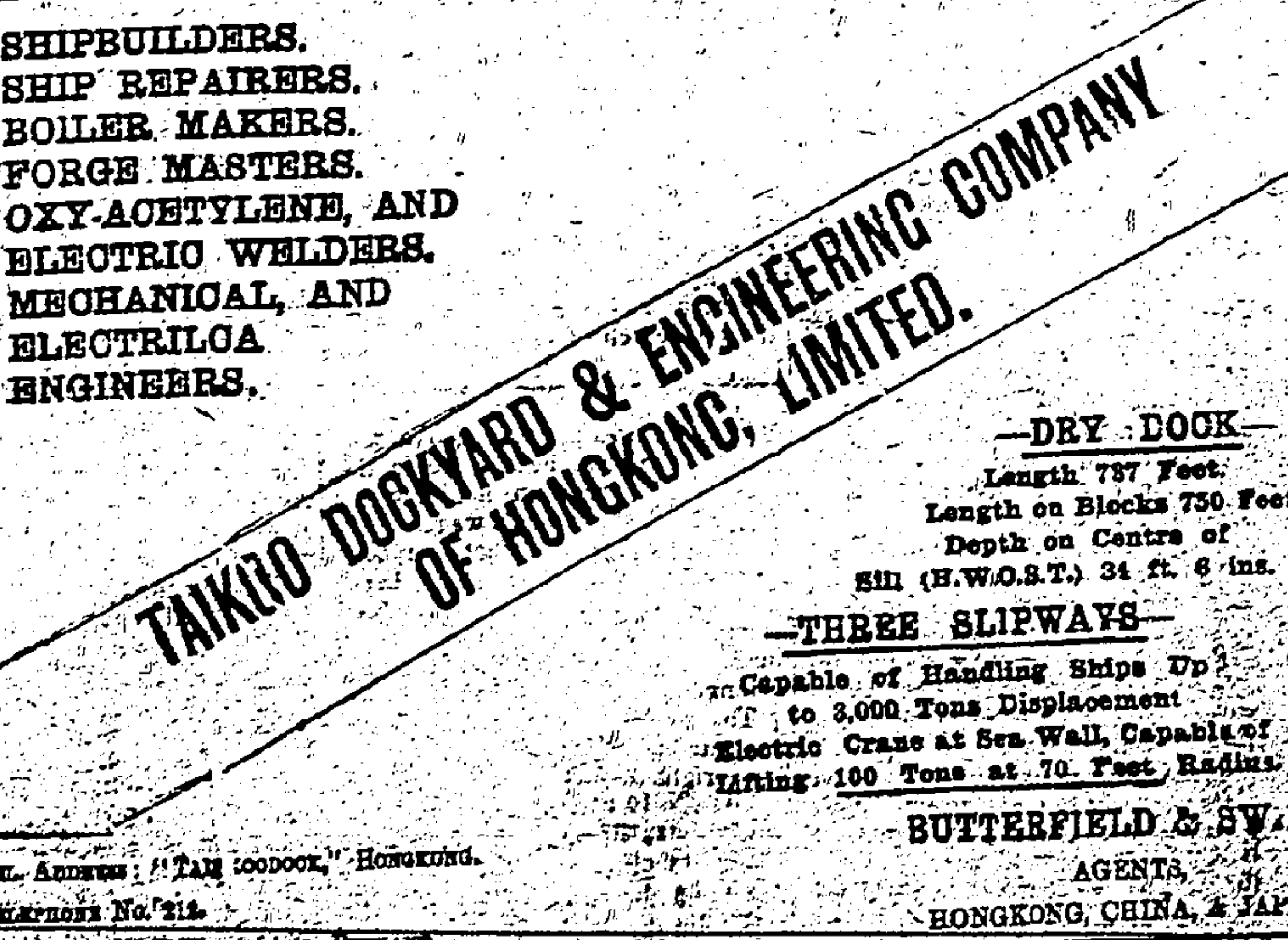
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A NOVEL POINT.

ENGAGING THE CREW.

IS IT THE CAPTAIN'S RIGHT?

A case of considerable importance to the shipping community, especially shipmasters and their crews, came before the South Shields magistrates when a Board of Trade official named Thomas D. Romaines was summoned by an Arab fireman named Ahmed Ali for an alleged assault on a Tuesday.

Appearing for the prosecutor, Mr. Victor Grunhart, solicitor, said important points were involved in the case with regard to the signing of a crew. For some reason or other he did not know whether it was the policy of the Board of Trade or that of the local officials only—it seemed that no Arab fireman was allowed to be signed on unless he was provided by the local boarding-house keepers. Such a procedure, he held, was distinctly against the law. In the case before the court the prosecutor and another man had actually been engaged by the second engineer of the steamer "Constantine," and had, in fact, worked on board the vessel for a day. They were then told by the captain of the vessel to go, along with the other men who had been engaged to the shipping office to be signed on. This they did, and the superintendent called out the names of the men to be signed on, including those of the two Arabs in question. They were asked where they lived, and in replying that they were not at a boarding-house were told that they could not sign on unless they stayed at one of the boarding-houses.

At this stage the captain said he wanted the two men in question, and pointed out that they had already commenced work on the ship, whereupon an official remarked "You cannot have these men. I will get you two others." He got them. The captain told the two Arabs that he would make inquiries into the matter, and suggested that they should wait a while, but when the captain left the superintendent ordered the defendant Romaines and another man to put the Arabs out. That was the assault complained of.

Mr. Grunhart proceeded to deal with the principle involved in the action of the Board of Trade officials, and said they had absolutely no right to interfere with a captain or an engineer in the selection of the men they wished to form their crews. "According to these regulations," continued Mr. Grunhart, "the Board of Trade are allowing the boarding-house masters of the town to engage the crews of ships. If the Board of Trade wants to give the boarding-house masters licenses let them do so, but surely they cannot prevent an outsider being engaged if the captain wants him. Some of these men say that they are not disposed to pay a commission to boarding-house masters for being engaged, when the market should be open."

Mr. Walton, a Board of Trade official, said that in order to regulate the supply of seamen a register was kept at the shipping office, which could be examined by a captain or an engineer and their crews chosen from it. All the shipping office did was to regulate the supply of men by taking a list of seamen in the boarding-houses, together with those not in the houses. Only this time two crews had been shipped of men who were not in boarding-houses.

Mr. Grunhart—Why were these two men not taken, then?

Mr. Walton—In the interests of the proper control of the supply for the port. We are endeavouring to do our best to make things run smoothly. Had you seen the manner in which men were engaged at one time, it would have made your hair stand on end. In the port it was more like a bull fight.

Interposing, the Magistrates' Clerk pointed out that in the case in question the men had actually been engaged and had worked.

The Chairman—Why should the shipping office have the right to say these men cannot be engaged if the captain wants them?

Mr. Walton—I would say we have a right to say to the master, "Here is our register, select your crew from it."

The Clerk—That would place the captain in a very awkward position.

SAINT'S RELICS DUG UP.

RESTORATION WORK AT ANCIENT ABBEYS.

ABBEYS.

During the work of restoration and excavation now being undertaken at Rievaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, two small leaden caskets, containing the relics of some saint, have been discovered under one of the altars which have been laid bare. One of the caskets has been described by a distinguished antiquary as unique in character.

The Office of Works began work on the Abbey shortly after the Armistice, and good progress has been made. The excavation carried on in the nave has shown the piers to be complete in number, although in each case the base has been shattered. The outlines of the various chapels can now be clearly traced, and some of the altar stones still remain.

Similar work is being done at Finsale Priory, Durham, where the walls of the south transept and the structure generally have been repaired and dangerous portions of masonry have been temporarily shored up. Much work has also been done at Tintern Abbey, where operations were never wholly discontinued during the war. Some portions of the walls have been strengthened, particularly the walls of the tower, and the latter will next be dealt with. It is at present supported by timber baulks, as much of the masonry is overhanging considerably, and the clustered columns which support the nave arches are rather badly shattered, the stones in many instances being split and spalled.

The task of repairing Framlingham Castle, Suffolk, the history of which dates from Saxon times, has offered considerable difficulties, but here again good results have been achieved. All the ivy has been removed, and the very large fractures which were revealed in the towers are being secured, although the flaking of the stone has caused much trouble. Excavation is proceeding at the saltpit, and the line of the old walls has been exposed. No trace, however, of pre-Conquest work has yet been discovered.

LOST MILLIONAIRE.

SEARCH FOR A CLUE.

MYSTERY THAT IS BAFFLING ALL AMERICA.

The disappearance of Mr. Ambrose J. Small, the millionaire theatre proprietor of Toronto, and his secretary, Mr. John Doughty, both well-known citizens of that city, will probably no down into police history in Toronto, as the most mysterious and baffling case yet met with. Mr. Small has been missing since December 2, and Mr. Doughty since December 28 last.

Toronto detectives have had numerous tips to New York and other points on sundry clues regarding both or either of the men, but so far nothing substantial has been ascertained regarding their movements since the dates mentioned. Many square yards of earth have been dug up, the waters of the bay have been dragged, and many bodies examined on assumptions which turned out to be cases of mistaken identity. The whole continent of America has been combed by detectives in search of some clue.

If he had previously engaged a man as seems to have been done in this case. It makes him liable to the payment of these men's wages.

Mr. Walton replied that everybody was getting a fair chance. Large number of coloured men had been shipped and every effort was being made for the smooth working of the arrangements.

The Clerk—But, apart from any regulations you might have, a man has a right to engage his own crew.

The Magistrates eventually dismissed a charge of assault, as there was some doubt as to whether the defendant had put his hand on the prosecutor.

A DYING DEPOSITION.

ARGUMENT ON ADMISSIBILITY.

INTERESTING LEGAL POINT.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, and the acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Wood, sat in Full Court yesterday to hear the legal point raised by Mr. F. C. Jenkin during the trial of Leung Tai on a charge of murder, regarding the admissibility of a dying deposition. The prisoner was found guilty by the jury but sentence was suspended until a decision had been given by the Full Court on the point raised.

Opening his argument Mr. Jenkin said this was a submission on a point reserved by the Chief Justice on Wednesday. The question turned on the admissibility in evidence against the prisoner of the dying depositions made by the deceased at the Government Civil Hospital on July 2. The facts were shortly these: The prisoner was arrested at 6.30 p.m. on July 1, on one of the wharves. He was taken to the Central Police Station and was detained in custody there afterwards. At about 11 o'clock on 2nd July he arrived in custody at the Government Civil Hospital, where a man Lau Chun, the deceased, was then lying dangerously ill from stab wounds. The prisoner was handed a notice, which was interpreted to him. That notice was important because of its contents, or rather its want of contents. It informed this man, the prisoner, that the statement of one Lau Chun, who was dangerously ill, was to be taken by the Magistrate at the hospital at blank o'clock on the forenoon of Friday, 2nd July, and that it might subsequently be read in evidence against him. It told him that he might attend at the time and place aforesaid (no time having been mentioned), and that he might, if he so desired, cross-examine Lau Chun, either by himself or by his counsel or solicitor. That was all that the notice conveyed to him. As soon as that was interpreted to the prisoner, he was at once taken into the ward into the presence of Lau Chun. Inspector Murphy said in answer to the Chief Justice: "After the prisoner was taken to the Station I asked him if he knew Lau Chun." The Chief Justice said, "Don't say what he said, but what information you gave him as to the nature of the charge."

Inspector Murphy was asked, "Did you say deceased had been stabbed?" And after a pause he replied "I am not certain about that, or if I said any more." He was asked, "Before he was confronted in the hospital with the deceased, was any information given to him as to the nature of the charge?" "I was standing by (during the interpretation). There was nothing said while the notice was interpreted, except the interpretation." He was asked further, "As far as you knew the prisoner had no direct information as to the charge against him?" And he replied, "That is so, nor did he ask me." The question was repeated, and the reply was "I can't say if I told him anything about it before he went to the hospital, I am not sure."

The Attorney-General's note is, just before that, "It was conveyed to prisoner why he was there."

Mr. Jenkin: I don't question the Attorney-General's note, but if the Inspector said that, it would be entirely inconsistent with what he said before.

Mr. Justice Wood: Do I understand there was no evidence at the trial that prisoner was told what he was taken to the hospital for?

Mr. Jenkin: Nothing until he was served with this notice.

Mr. Justice Wood: That is agreed? Mr. Jenkin: Yes.

Mr. Jenkin continued that the notice did not convey to prisoner what offence if any had taken place, where it took place or when, or that he was regarded as a person shortly to be tried in respect of it. The provision of our law under which this evidence was admissible was the same as the law at home. It provided that whenever it appeared to the satisfaction of any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace that any person who was able and willing to give material information relating to an indictable offence or person accused thereof, it should be lawful for the Magistrate or Justice to take the evidence on oath, and if, on the trial of any offender or offence to which same might relate, the person making the statement had died, it would be lawful to read such statement in evidence either for or against the person accused, providing it was proved—and this governed the whole of the section—that reasonable notice of the intention to take such statement had been served to the person against whom it was proposed to be read, and that such person or his counsel or solicitor had, or might have had if he had chosen, full opportunity to cross-examine the person who made the statement. In this case there was no person accused. Prisoner had not then been charged.

The Chief Justice: He was not charged, but I take it he was arrested because an accusation was made against him.

Mr. Jenkin: We assume that there must have been some information against him.

Mr. Jenkin went on to say that there was no statement in the notice, nor any indication at all that the Magistrate was about to take a statement from Lau Chun relative to an indictable offence or any person accused thereof. The form of notice was undoubtedly faulty. It was unfortunate that it was so, but the misfortune could not be visited upon the prisoner. It was clear from the form in use in England that they appreciated the kind of notice that should be given to the prisoner. The form used at home explained to the man that there was to be a statement made concerning a specific crime, committed on such a date, and that there was reason to suspect him of complicity.

Mr. Jenkin said his first point was that the notice was wanting in essential facts with regard to information. His second point was that the notice was not reasonable in point of allowing prisoner sufficient time. Were the word "reasonable" not in the section their Lordships would import it, but the Legislature, in its care for the rights of the individual, had seen fit to insert it. The notice used here did nothing more than introduce prisoner to a person about to make a deposition, and was not a notice within the meaning of the section.

"Reasonable time" must mean that the person against whom the evidence might be used in a trial for his life must have a reasonable chance to question the person about to accuse him. The person about to be accused must be treated as perfectly innocent and therefore knowing nothing of the reason for his being there. When the statement in this case was taken, prisoner was, in the presumption of the law, innocent.

Several civil cases, were then quoted by Mr. Jenkin to show that depositions taken without giving one party reasonable time were not admitted. In civil cases it was not permitted to say to a man, "This man is about to make a statement. On your peril you must question him," and how much less could such methods be permitted in criminal cases?

Mr. Justice Wood: Supposing a man died the same day.

The Chief Justice: His statement would have to be taken that day or not at all.

Mr. Jenkin: It must be taken properly that day or not at all.

The Chief Justice explained that it seemed difficult to lay anything down as to what might be termed reasonable notice. Would they call half a day reasonable? Supposing a man was given half a day's notice to attend the taking of the injured man's depositions, and supposing the latter then said, "This man did not wound me, but he robbed me after I was wounded." Then while the notice might have been sufficient to allow the suspect to cross-examine on the charge of wounding, would it be deemed sufficient for him to consider the new charge of robbery, of which he could not have been notified before?

Mr. Jenkin said he would not like to contribute anything to argument as to what was reasonable time. He saw the difficulty, but to get no proper notice and no space of time could not be reasonable.

The Chief Justice then referred to the two days between the taking of the statement and the commencement of the Police Court hearing, in which defendant would have time to consider his position with knowledge of the dead man's evidence, but Mr. Jenkin said they could not consider what happened at the bedside. Without proper notice they were not entitled to cross the threshold of the ward.

The Chief Justice said that apart from this case he would take "reasonable notice" to be sufficient time to allow a man to be present.

Mr. Jenkin replied that the object of the procedure was to protect the accused man, not to enable the Crown to get evidence. He pointed out that if proper notice was not possible the evidence was not necessarily shut out. It could be got in other ways, viz. by dying declaration.

Mr. Jenkin's third point was that the section required the Magistrate to add to the depositions a caption stating the reason for taking the statement of a person giving information of an indictable offence. He submitted that the caption must state the particular offence, and quoted the complete captions used at home.

Mr. Jenkin quoted a number of interesting authorities and again submitted that the deposition should not be admitted.

The Attorney-General said he would put the facts from a slightly different point of view from that taken by Mr. Jenkin. As usual in such cases, the Police kept in touch with the Hospital. Obviously they were dependent on the opinion of the Doctors as to whether it was necessary to take the depositions, as to whether it was possible or desirable in the state of health of the injured man. At first the Doctors thought that no depositions were necessary. That was on the afternoon of the 1st July, the stabbing having occurred somewhere after 3 p.m. The injured man had walked about a long time after the injury and when he got to the hospital did not appear to be in serious condition at all. About 10 or 11 p.m. he worsened so quickly that the Doctors decided upon an immediate operation. They had given him morphine, and informed the Police by telephone

that no depositions could be taken then.

Mr. Justice Wood: This is all in evidence I suppose?

The Attorney-General: Yes. And next, inquiring about 9.45 on July 2, they informed the Police that depositions could then be taken.

The Chief Justice: Could and should.

The Attorney-General: Could, and I suppose should too.

The Police officer in charge of the case, then, had to get the prisoner. He had to secure the attendance of a Magistrate. He had to fill in the form. He had to collect a number of men for an identification parade, and he had to go down to the Government Civil Hospital with this lot. That all took time. At about 11 a.m. prisoner was served with the notice and the depositions were taken. The medical officers were quite uncertain how the man's wound would develop, but it would not have been advisable to delay any longer. As a matter of fact the man did not die until about ten hours later. There was no request on the part of the prisoner for any delay or for any opportunity to obtain legal assistance. The submission of prisoner's counsel, was that they could only construe the "reasonable time" from the point of view of the person accused. That was an impossible construction. They must have regard to all the circumstances of the case. Notice was reasonable if it was reasonable in view of all the circumstances. It must be reasonable to the prisoner, but have regard also to the fact that the man lay at the point of death, and if they were going to get the statement at all they must get it within the next few hours. A man might be taken to hospital at midnight and die before morning. The suggestion had been made that the accused should have the opportunity of obtaining legal assistance.

The Chief Justice: In Harris' case the judge held it was not essential.

The Attorney-General: And in this case prisoner clearly did not want it, because he did not have legal assistance at the Magistrate's, nor did he ask for it at his trial. Nothing in the section says he should get legal assistance. Such a provision would render the whole section nugatory in a case where a badly injured man was admitted at night.

My learned friend suggests that to give no interval between notice and taking of the deposition is clearly unreasonable. I submit that it is clearly not so. Take two cases, one of a man admitted on the point of death and who to speak at all must speak at once, and the other of a prisoner in custody for a long time, who has been charged and knows the allegations against him. Supposing in his case a witness is about to die, to hear his testimony five minutes notice to the prisoner would be quite sufficient, or even two. The mere fact that the notice is short is not enough if the other circumstances of the case show the time is reasonable. In this case I think they show that. I think they show that prisoner was not prejudiced in any way. After all the whole intention of this section is that the prisoner, as far as possible, should have an opportunity of putting his case to the dying man and as far as possible shall not be prejudiced.

The Chief Justice: In a case where they cannot give sufficient notice to allow accused to attend, the dying man's statement can be admitted as a dying declaration; but then prisoner would have had the privilege of having had no opportunity for cross-examination, whereas in this present case he did get some opportunity.

The Attorney-General resumed that it was not so, as Mr. Jenkin claimed, that there were other ways of getting this evidence. There was no other way. It was not easy to induce a man to believe he was going to die and to make a statement; and it was only possible to admit a declaration when it was quite certain that the man would die. There was no way of putting in a deposition except under this section. He thought prisoner had not been prejudiced in this case. It was evident that he must have known the allegation against him, because he never troubled to ask. The first thing an innocent man would do was to enquire what it was all about. That he must have known was evidenced by the fact that he tried to stop the man talking by offering to tell the tale himself.

That he was not surprised was shown by the fact that the position he took up later at the Magistrate's was the same as he took up in cross-examining the wounded man in hospital. As to Mr. Jenkin's submission that they could not cross-examine what took place inside the hospital, he would quote a case where the judges did consider what transpired at the bedside. On the point that prisoner did not have full opportunity to cross-examine, he submitted that "reasonable time" and "full opportunity" were entirely distinct. "Reasonable time" meant time for accused to get there, to obtain legal assistance if he wished and similarly to prepare his case. "Full opportunity" applied entirely to what took place at the actual taking of the depositions, and to consider that the Court must consider what happened at the bedside. It was not necessary, if it were possible, to name the specific offence in the notice, and it was not necessary that the Magistrate should put a caption.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New shipments just received

GRUYERE OHNESE	80	cents per lb.
GOUDA	80	" "
EDAM	80	" "
CREAM	30	" pat
PIONIC	80	" jar

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

TOO LATE.

DISCOVERY OF MURDER.

"STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS."

Had chance taken you to Bayeux some 15 years ago, and you had asked whether the inn Lion d'Or would be comfortable, the gossip of Bayeux would have told you that the constant quarrels of Boniface, M. Huchez, and his wife might spoil the pleasure of your stay. So you, any more than the good people of Bayeux, would not have been surprised to learn that the *patron* had suddenly left his shrew of a wife and gone to America to seek a quieter life across the ocean.

There naturally followed the selling up of the inn and the departure of Madame, first to another *cafe* and then to the proprietorship of a lodging-house at Grenoble.

Bayeux had quite forgotten the innkeeper and his quarrelsome wife, but "murder was out." One day in June a horse confined in the stable kicked a big hole in the wall and so brought to light a trunk which had been buried deep in the wall. The trunk was opened and found to contain a skeleton—the skeleton of the innkeeper who, everyone thought, had been in America 15 years.

Mme. Huchez was summoned from Grenoble to give what information she could to the police. Apparently unconcerned, she appeared at Bayeux and, after a quite excellent lunch, went to the Juge d'Instruction. First of all she told him that her husband must have been killed by two stable lads, who had been dead and buried these 10 years. Under the pressure of the Juge d'Instruction she admitted that this account was invented, and declared that a M. Monroy, with whom the Juge confronted her, knew all about the skeleton in the trunk. M. Monroy, frankly, admitted that 15 years ago he had helped Mme. Huchez to bury the heavy trunk, which, she told him, contained linen and other goods from the bailiffs in possession.

After this relation, Mme. Huchez told the Juge that one night, after a more than usually violent quarrel with her husband, she had seized a knife and stabbed him to the heart. She had hidden the corpse in the trunk and had then thought out the scheme of her "husband" going to America and selling up the inn.

Murder had come out, but it had come out too late, for under Article 637 of the French Criminal Code Mme. Huchez is protected by the prescription that more than 10 years have elapsed since the commission of her crime. Wearing a thick widow's veil for which she had sent during the proceedings, Mme. Huchez walked out of Court and quietly took train back to her lodging house at Grenoble.

The case has concluded in the district court in which Mr. B. Hancamp, formerly manager in Singapore of the Internationale Credit-Handels-Vereeniging, Rotterdam, was charged with obtaining from an enemy country articles of merchandise, in the alternative with importing into the Colony on March 25, last year 594 cases of window glasses, originating from Charleroi (Belgian territory) while it was under hostile occupation. He was found guilty and was fined \$1,000 and the glass worth over \$5,000 was ordered to be confiscated. Notice of appeal was given.

In reply, Mr. Jenkin said the point that prisoner did not ask for more time or for legal assistance could not be pressed far in this Colony. It could not be expected that a Chinese, who was not even a native of Hong Kong, would readily make such a request. He would not know that he was entitled to either. If it was impossible to state the offence in the notice, the section still required it to be stated that the pending deposition referred to an indictable offence. So long as the facts were the same, the particular offence need not be stated.

From the authorities and practice a home he held the Magistrate's caption to be necessary.

Their Lordships reserved their decision and the Court adjourned sine die.

SITUATION IN AMERICA.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Our problem is to create a state of mind on the part of labour which will increase our productive capacity. Shortened hours of work and studied inefficiency will not assist us in that direction. The South American Republics would appear to be our most promising fields for foreign trade expansion. But neither the Orient nor South Africa should be neglected.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

As deplorable as it is, the situation of the railroads is directly traceable to their seizure by the government and to the management of the government after the seizure. The cowardly surrender of the government and congress to Communism, in the passage of the Adamson Act, was a link in the chain which has spelled inefficiency. Borehead neglect of roadbeds and rolling stock; under government management, added to the burdens which the owners of the roads were compelled to assume when they again came into their own. Not in this generation will the morale of the railroad employees be restored. It is possible that when the financial debacle, which the entire country, including labour, is now indulging in, has run its course, and passed into the things that were, but no longer exist, there may be some improvement in the railroad situation. In the meantime, the public must expect higher freight rates, decreased efficiency, freight congestion, and all the other ills it is now suffering from.

At some date in the future, this country will have a strike of railroad employees which will have to be fought to a finish. The public will win, in such a contest as it always wins, in contests of this kind, when the government does not side with the strikers and grant them all of their demands, with something drawn in for good measure. The prosperity of the nation, its very life and existence, depend upon the economical operation of the railroads. These roads are going to be run, and run economically, by present employees if they will play fairly—and without their assistance, if they will not do so.

CROP PROSPECTS.

All reports indicate that former estimates of the government as to the wheat crop in America in 1920 will be sustained. There will probably be 250,000,000 bushels to spare for export. Other crops are in equally good condition. There now promises to be an increased yield of barley, oats and rye. It is too early to yet estimate the corn crop, but the acreage is large. Europe is already a large buyer of American rye, and it is possible that she will have to buy still larger amounts of rye, and also of oats and corn, to make up any deficiency in grains which the United States cannot furnish her.

Local crop conditions are encouraging. In many sections, harvesting has been retarded by a "lack of farm labour." In the deciduous fruit growing districts, the peach, plum and apricot crop is short. Cherries in the Beaumont country had a fairly good crop. Apples promise a heavy yield. The hay and grain crop has been better than usual, with the highest prices therefor which have prevailed during this generation. The beet crop will be above the average and prices for the product high. Berries and melons have yielded well. The total yield of the crops of the Imperial Valley, for 1920, is estimated at upwards of \$75,000,000.00. The cotton crop of the state promises a full yield. Taken all in all, the gross output of agricultural products in the state will probably exceed those of any year in her history.

CONCLUSIONS.

Tight money conditions, with a slowing up of business, must be expected during the summer months. The presidential campaign will unsettle business. The country will hesitate until the result is determined.

Beginning August 15, "WALLA WALLA" BOATS will call on all ships flying the call flag "220."

GIGANTIC AEROPLANE.

500 PASSENGERS.

10 HOURS TO AMERICA.

Lord Londonderry, Under-Secretary of State for Air, opened the sixth Aero Show at Olympia, London.

As he entered the building his eyes were greeted by a flying machine so vast and massive-looking that it seemed almost impossible, even under the thrust of four great motors, that it should be able to lift its tons of passengers in its electrically-heated saloon and whirl through the air at a speed of more than two miles a minute.

After entering the saloons and sitting in the arm-chair seats of such air leviathans as the Bristol, Vickers, and Handley Page, visitors were all the more ready to credit the news which reached the show during the morning that Signor G. Caproni, of the famous Caproni Brothers, the designers of those big biplanes and triplanes which bear their name, is now in New York with plans for an aeroplane far outstripping in size and power anything contemplated hitherto.

This huge machine is to carry in crew and passengers a total of 500 people. Such a veritable "air liner" is designed primarily for swift non-stop trans-oceanic services. It is to be driven by a series of engines developing as much as 12,000 horse-power.

More interesting in a sense than the set speeches at luncheon were the informal chats which followed them between experts whose fame is international. Listeners heard of the investigations now taking place to chart the great trade winds of the upper air. At vast heights above the earth there are gales blowing with a velocity almost undreamed of at earth level. They would, in fact, blow our cities to pieces if they ever reached the ground. An airman of whom one is told, climbing to the dizzy height of nearly six miles, reported a great wind blowing at a speed of 175 miles an hour. Balloon soundings, made at nearly 30,000ft., have recorded by instrument a super-gale of just on 200 miles an hour.

The point science is now aiming at, and which forms a topic of conversation at the show, is to chart and determine these mighty trade winds of the upper atmosphere, so that they can be made to aid Transatlantic flying.

Whereas at a height, say, of 20,000ft. the rush of wind may be from west to east, at 50,000ft. it may be from east to west. It is things like this they talk about at the show, and the practical point your attention is called to is that if the navigator of a Transatlantic aircraft can maneuver his machine as a matter of routine into one of these mighty currents, air passengers from New York to London may find their journey completed in about ten hours. And when at the moment you hear this you are standing beneath the wing of a plane which has actually cleaved the air at a speed not far short of 200 miles an hour, scepticism seems very out of place.

The first visitors lingered before the "torpedoplane," which rises from a ship's deck carrying a torpedo and discharges this at an enemy vessel.

LAND AND WATER PLANE.

Another centre of interest was the Vickers' amphibian, "which trundles down its slipway and plunges into the water almost like a living creature," which skims across the water and leaps suddenly into the air, which flies with all the freedom of the bird, and which then drops neatly on to the surface of the water again to come swimming in and climbing to the land in order to regain its shed.

This machine may be followed, it is said, by an even stranger and more "intelligent" monster nicknamed the "Tessaurian," which rolls about on the land, floats on the water, navigates the air, and also when called upon dives below the surface of the sea.

The wireless telegraph and telephone installations at the show are calling attention to an extraordinary possibility which is now said to present itself in future wars. It is not only found possible to send a small aeroplane up into the air without a pilot, and guide it by wireless as long as it is in sight towards some objective, where it will drop a bomb, but it may even become feasible to go on controlling it by the new power of directional wireless even when it is beyond human vision.

The Chinese press reports that Swatow is now quiet, and the merchants there have promised to contribute \$300,000 to General Chen Ching-ming for the payment of his soldiers.

The Rev. H. du T. Pinner, Lth., of Durham University and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and Mr. D. Trafford, a trained certificated teacher, have been appointed assistant masters at the Diocesan Boys' School.

WALLA WALLA BOATS are at Blake Pier for your service. Phone 3516.

WEATHER REPORT.

Ang. 27. 11A. 10m.—No returns from Japanese station.

Pressure has decreased moderately at Wladivostok and Guam, and slightly at Weihaiwei. It has increased slightly at Amoy, and is filled up. Another typhoon is indicated in the Pacific to the south-east of Guam.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.43 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.70 inches, against an average of 64.48 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 28th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 27, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature. Humidity.	Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	29.95	67	s 1 0
Yamouo	5 a.			
Dakadate				
Tokio				
Soerabaja				
Yokohama				
Kagoshima				
Oshima				
Yala				
Yokohama				
South Island				
Yokohama	6 a.	29.80	75 95	SE 2 b
Hankow				
Tientsin				
Kiungking				
Changsha				
Shanghai		29.53	73 100	E 1 b
Yokohama		29.50	73 95	SE 1 b
Sharp Peak		29.84	83 87	N 1 0
Amoy	6 a.	29.82	81 87	SW 1 b
Swatow				
Taihouku		29.86	77 88	SW 2
Taihu		29.65		0
Kobe		29.64	73	0
Koshu		29.82	75	0
Pescadores		29.64	79	N 2 2
Canton		29.80	76 91	E 2 2
Hongkong		29.50	80 85	SE 3 4
Gap Rock		29.77		SE 4
Kiao		29.75	79 93	ENE 4
Wanchow	6 a.			
Pakhoi				
Hohow				
Phulien	7 a.	29.63	79 93	ENE 6
Tourane		29.62	79 93	SE 6
C. St. James		29.76	79 87	SE 6
Amoy	6 a.	29.81	75 92	0
Dagupan				
Manila		29.81	75 91	ENE 1
Legaspi		29.78	77 82	ENE 1
Taloben				
Surigao				
Guam	4.30 a.	29.63		N 6
Labuan	6 a.	29.78	90 87	SW 2